



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-087
Friday
7 May 1993

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CONTENTS

7 May 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Court Hands Down Verdict on Coup Plotters' Trial *[Bjumbura Radio]* 1

Chad

Renewed Tension, Rebel Attacks Reported in South *[Libreville Radio]* 1

Rwanda

President on Talks With Rebels, Reconciliation *[Brussels LE SOIR 30 Apr]* 1

Zaire

Tshisekedi Government Accepts Possible OAU Mediation *[AFP]* 2
 Cabinet Discusses Internal Security Situation *[Kinshasa Radio]* 3
 Union Official on Meeting With Prime Minister *[Kinshasa TV]* 3

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

President Swears In Constitutional Council Members *[Djibouti Radio]* 4

Ethiopia

President Meles Zenawi on Eritrean Independence *[Addis Ababa Radio]* 4

Eritrea

Isayas Afewerki Comments on State of Affairs *[Addis Ababa International]* 5
 Civil Service Chief Dead, Investigation Under Way *[Asmera Radio]* 6

Kenya

COTU Secretary General Denied Bail 5 May *[Nairobi Radio]* 6

Tanzania

President Mwinyi Appoints New Media Chiefs *[Dar es Salaam Radio]* 6

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

5,000 Farmers Meet in Potchefstroom 6 May *[SAPA]* 7
 Gen Viljoen Addresses Farmers *[SAPA]* 7
 Pik Botha Appeals For 'Reason' *[Johannesburg TV]* 8
 Government, NP React to Decisions *[Johannesburg Radio]* 8
 ANCYL Distances Itself from Attacks on Farmers *[Johannesburg TV]* 8
 Satswa Regional Initiative Released *[SAPA]* 8
 Generals Oppose Elections Before Decision on State *[THE STAR 6 May]* 10

Government Dismisses Threat [London International]	11
AWB Denies Links With Generals [SAPA]	12
Ramaphosa: Negotiated Settlement Before End of May [Johannesburg TV]	12
ANC Statement Condemns Killing of Police [SAPA]	13
ANC's Ramaphosa Calls For National Unity [Johannesburg Radio]	13
Deputy Minister: New Tensions Threatening Talks [SAPA]	13
CP Not Prepared To Sign Peace Accord [Johannesburg Radio]	14
AVU To Reassess Negotiations Participation [Johannesburg TV]	14
Further Defense Force Rationalization Announced [Johannesburg TV]	14
Further on Educational Crisis, Developments	14
Teachers Occupy Transkei Offices [SAPA]	14
Teachers Gearing For National Strike [Johannesburg Radio]	15
Natal ANC Says Police Fire Tear Gas at Homes [Umtata Radio]	15
Two Killed in Natal Midlands Kraal Attack [SAPA]	15
Eskom Spokesman Outlines Commission's Africa Plans [Johannesburg International]	15
7 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries [THE CITIZEN 7 May, etc.]	16

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

RSA Diplomatic Staff To Return 10 May [Luanda Radio]	17
UNITA Comments on Decision [Voz do Galo Negro]	17
Further Reportage on Peace Talks in Abidjan	17
Talks Postponed to 8 May [Adbidjan Radio]	17
UNITA Official on Negotiations [Voz do Galo Negro]	17
Ministers To Be Briefed [Luanda Radio]	17
Negotiators Discuss Stumbling Block [Luanda Radio]	18
Chief of Staff Swears in New FAA Officers [Luanda Radio]	18
Government Troops Said Killing Civilians [Voz go Galo Negro]	19

Botswana

Bank Report Shows Continuing Economic Downturn [Gaborone Radio]	19
Outlook for Diamond Industry 'Gloomy' [SAPA]	19

Lesotho

Department Announces Reduction in Tax Rates [Maseru Radio]	20
--	----

Mozambique

Dhlakama Breaks Off European Visit [Maputo Radio]	20
UN's Ajello Leaves For Maringue [Maputo Radio]	20
Poll: Election To Produce Frelimo Victory [Maputo International]	20
Chissano Receives Lonrho's Rowland 6 May [Maputo Radio]	20
Nordic Countries Pledge Assistance [Maputo Radio]	21

Namibia

Government Signs Petroleum Exploration Agreement [Umtata Radio]	21
---	----

Swaziland

King Hints at July Elections [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 7 May]	21
Pudemo Commends Catholic Church on Involvement [THE SWAZI OBSERVER 6 May]	21
Over 4,000 Tonnes White Sugar Imported [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 6 May]	22
King Addresses Seminar on Construction Industries [Mbabane Radio]	22

Zimbabwe

Democratic Party Leader Resigns [Johannesburg International]	23
Government Cancels Bulawayo Mayor's RSA Trip [SAPA]	23
Per Capita Income Hits Lowest Levels in 30 Years [THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE 29 Apr]	23

WEST AFRICA

Burkina Faso

Special Publication on Human Rights Issued [Ouagadougou Radio]	24
--	----

Liberia

ECOMOG Pushing NPFL Beyond Buchanan [London International]	24
--	----

Mali

Commissioner for Women's Affairs Appointed [Bamako Radio]	24
---	----

Nigeria

President Signs Five New Decrees [Kaduna Radio]	24
National Assembly Opposes Transition Extension [Lagos TV]	24

Sierra Leone

NPRC Reacts to Criticism on Human Rights [London International]	25
---	----

Togo

Cabinet Meets; Examines Elections, Security [Lome Radio]	25
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Burundi

Court Hands Down Verdict on Coup Plotters' Trial

EA0705093093 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The Bujumbura military court has just given its verdict on the trial of the soldiers accused of the failed 4 April 1992 coup attempt. According to the verdict, the accused will serve one to 20 years according to the criminal law. The investigations and hearings were conducted in complete openness, and without infringing on the means of the defense.

We recall that the hearings started on 23 February and were due to end on 15 March. The timetable was not respected however as the defense lawyers could not attend the hearings, and the files were quite voluminous—139 files in total.

Chad

Renewed Tension, Rebel Attacks Reported in South

AB0605144593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] Tension is again rising in southern Chad amid a fresh attack by fighters of Lieutenant Moise Kete, a rebel leader operating in the south of the country. Four people were reported dead and a dozen others injured, all of them civilians. In a bid to end the fighting, a government delegation will sent out to the area within the next few hours. From Ndjamena, Rene Bila Yembilim explains:

[Begin Yembilim recording] It will be the second committee to be dispatched to this southern region of Chad in less than a month. The new delegation will be made up of only Cabinet members, according to the report on an emergency Cabinet meeting held on 4 May under the chairmanship of Colonel Idriss Deby. The aim of the delegation will be to make contacts with members of the national army and civilians with a view to restoring peace and security in the Doba region.

For the past five days, various communiques and messages have been reporting fresh clashes in this region between regular government troops and rebels of Lt. Moise Kete's National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy. Military sources say four people, including a two-year-old child, have been killed and several others injured.

At any rate, the first joint committee made up of Cabinet ministers, members of the Higher Transitional Council, and representatives of human rights associations submitted an overwhelming report last week on the killing of some 300 people in this southern region, the razing to the ground of whole villages, and the burning to ashes of crop harvests by law enforcement agencies. The interim

government immediately arrested the key persons responsible, which include senior officers, prefects, and subprefects of the region. They will be prosecuted, according to Prime Minister Fidel Moungar. In spite of this, however, human rights associations and the Chadian opposition demand that an international committee of inquiry be sent to the southern region. [end recording]

Rwanda

President on Talks With Rebels, Reconciliation

BR0705113893 Brussels LE SOIR in French 30 Apr 93
p 4

[Interview with Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana by Colette Braeckman in Kigali; date not given: "On Rwanda's Future and Talks With Rebels"]

[Text] [Braeckman] As president of Rwanda, are you satisfied with the progress made in the talks in Arusha between representatives of the Rwandan Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (FPR)? In view of the offensive launched by the Patriotic Front on 8 February, do you believe that the proposed guarantees will be sufficient?

[Habyarimana] The Arusha talks are largely a question of mutual trust and goodwill. However, I believe that the principal guarantee must be international: We attach great importance to the presence of observers—including Belgians—and we have sought through an appeal to the United Nations to involve the international community in a clearer, more visible manner. That is why we invited the UN secretary general to send a representative to Arusha. Of course, there was the 8 February attack, which both surprised and disappointed us. The FPR said that this offensive was a response to the events that had taken place in Kibuye, Gisenyi, and Ruhengeri. However, these excesses had occurred at the end of January. It surely is inconceivable that an attack on the scale of the 8 February offensive could be decided and organized in just a few days. In reality, preparations for the FPR attack had been under way since November or December.

[Braeckman] Do you want to see foreign troops on the border between Rwanda and Uganda?

[Habyarimana] We have asked the United Nations to monitor the border, and Uganda has submitted the same request to the UN Security Council. Since this request has been made by two sovereign countries, it will not pose any particular problems. On the Ugandan side, some foreign observers already are monitoring the border.

[Braeckman] Who will monitor the buffer zone from which the civil population has fled?

[Habyarimana] An agreement signed between the Rwandan prime minister and the FPR chairman stipulates that security in the buffer zone should be guaranteed by international troops. We wanted UN troops, but the FPR prefers to trust the OAU. Perhaps we can find a compromise and add international experts to the OAU troops. To be honest, it seems to me that in the event of a conflict the UN troops would be more experienced than those of the OAU. We are going to try and find a compromise between the two positions.

[Braeckman] Recently, as borne out by the sudden recall of the Belgian ambassador in Kigali, Belgium shunned Rwanda. Is the current visit by Michel Lebrun, Belgian minister of the French-speaking Community, a positive sign?

[Habyarimana] I was not aware that the Belgians were shunning us. Furthermore, I do not see why they should. I hope that if this was the case, it is no longer, and that the whole affair was a misunderstanding. The government and people of Rwanda appreciate the visit by Minister Lebrun, which bears witness to our good relations and the degree of warmth in the contacts between our two countries. And I would like to take this opportunity to salute the tangible achievements of Belgians cooperating in Rwanda.

[Braeckman] What is your reaction to the report on human rights violations in Rwanda, which have been the subject of extensive discussion in Belgium?

[Habyarimana] My impression is that this report is imbalanced with regard to the responsibilities incumbent upon the Rwandan authorities and those of the FPR—all the more so since the document was issued after the offensive by the Patriotic Front when the extent of their abuses was known. The initial response to this report by both the Rwandan Government and myself was to state certain reservations concerning the assertions which seemed to us gratuitous and based on dubious eyewitness accounts. Afterwards, we did admit, however, that some incidents had occurred in the north of the country and in other regions. These were due to the war and to the population's surprise at the offensive. They were also due to the multiparty system, with confrontations taking place between members of different political parties on some occasions. We have admitted all that. Moreover, measures have been taken and we have pledged to improve the situation with the help of the countries aiding us.

[Braeckman] Will the demobilization of more than 30,000 troops pose a problem? There are so many arms in Rwanda.

[Habyarimana] The uncontrolled, widespread distribution of arms in the country poses a very serious problem indeed. It creates insecurity and encourages banditry. The demobilization is threatening to aggravate the problem, which is why we want it to be planned, so that the soldiers returning to civil life are not sent straight back to the hills. I would like them to pass through

apprentice workshops at secondary schools. This training would constitute a transitional period for these soldiers. The ex-soldier must forget what a gun or grenade is.

[Braeckman] Will Rwanda succeed in emerging from this difficult phase without incurring too much damage?

[Habyarimana] We hope so, because the people are hoping to regain some stability. It is easy to criticize what we have done since 1973, but there are many positive aspects, especially this climate of stability. We have tried to create unity, the feeling of belonging to one and the same nation. The war destroyed all that and now we have to try and reshape such unity and make national reconciliation succeed. Luckily, we are not alone: The visits and suggestions that we are receiving are interpreted as indications of friendliness, which reinforce our own efforts.

Zaire

Tshisekedi Government Accepts Possible OAU Mediation

AB0505164293 Paris AFP in French 1806 GMT
4 May 93

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 4 May (AFP)—The foreign affairs minister of Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi's government, Pierre Lumbi, today accepted a possible OAU mediation in the Zairian crisis.

In a communique signed "on behalf of the transition government," Mr. Lumbi was of the view that such a mediation would be "a first step towards the United Nation's involvement in supervising the democratic process, in view of the fact that substantial financial resources are needed to ensure the success of the entire operation that will usher in the Third Republic."

OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim had stated on 1 May that Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, OAU's current chairman, had spoken about "the need for an African solution in Zaire, through dialogue between the two political sides, President Mobutu, and the opposition."

President Diouf had received Mr. Nganda Nzambo Ko Atumba, President Mobutu Sese Seko's special adviser on security affairs in Dakar last week. Mr. Atumba had gone there to ask for the OAU's mediation in Zaire's institutional crisis.

"The transitional government has learned through the international media that the OAU is about to initiate mediation at the request of President Mobutu (...) in order to end the Zairian crisis," Mr. Lumbi pointed out. His communique stressed, however, that "any mediation would have to fall in line with the transitional institutional framework worked out by the Sovereign National Conference" held last year. [passage omitted]

Cabinet Discusses Internal Security Situation

AB0505133593 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 4 May 93

[Text] The vice prime minister, ministers, and deputy ministers present in Kinshasa met today with His Excellency Mr. Faustin Birindwa, prime minister and head of the transitional government, to review the current situation concerning the security of persons and property in Zaire, more precisely in northern Kivu and Shaba Regions. Tough measures have been taken to rapidly restore peace to the troubled Masisi and Walikale areas in North Kivu, which are ravaged by tribal conflicts.

Moreover, the government has proceeded with setting up a commission to organize the constitutional referendum, which should come on within the next two months, in line with decisions reached by both the Conclave and the Sovereign National Conference. In view of the complexity of the issues discussed at today's meeting, the Cabinet decided to further examine them at its next ordinary meeting slated for 7 May.

Union Official on Meeting With Prime Minister

AB0605170893 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Mr. Faustin Birindwa received civil service union members on 5 May. As you can imagine, discussions focused on salary issues as Sakomi Bakwansou points out:

[Begin recording] [Bakwansou] The prime minister spoke to us and we spoke to him. We received his message and he received ours. What remains to be done now is to return to the grassroots and relay the prime minister's message to them. We will also brief them on what we told the prime minister on their behalf. Only then will know exactly what our decision will be.

[Unidentified reporter] Can we, therefore, confirm that the strike has been called off?

[Bakwansou] Actually, it is inaccurate to term it a strike. Even when we talked of going on strike, in fact it was the

employer, the government, who virtually forced us to suspend activity. The civil service, as you are aware, has not been functioning properly for a long time now. At the moment, we cannot say that the strike has been called off. I have told you that we will be meeting the grassroots to inform them of the government's message. We will brief them on our message to the government and everything will depend on the grassroots' reaction. I think this is important. We should negotiate with the grassroots; first of all, we should hold discussions among the unions on our meeting with the prime minister and after that, we can make a decision. At the moment, we can not announce any decision whatsoever.

[Reporter] Is it possible to tell us what the government's message to the grassroots is?

[Bakwansou] You probably remember that the government promised to gradually settle civil service salary arrears. He only repeated the same message of gradually settling civil service salary arrears. That was the government's message.

[Reporter] Did you agree on certain points?

[Bakwansou] We cannot hastily talk of having agreed on certain points either, because what we are calling for is the quick payment of salary arrears and a new salary scale. We cannot yet talk of an agreement, if the government maintains its position of settling salary arrears gradually. If there had been any agreement, we would have told you right away that there had been an agreement so our grassroots could expect an agreement. No, we are simply going to deliver the government's message. After meeting them and holding consultations among ourselves, we will be able to let the government know what our final decision is. It could be days or weeks before we know how to solve the situation.

[Reporter] In short, therefore, you will return to work tomorrow.

[Bakwansou] In short, we are still in the same frame of mind, because we have not yet met our grassroots. The final decision will be made only after that. [end recording]

Djibouti

President Swears In Constitutional Council Members

EA0605121593 Djibouti: Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] The members of the National Constitutional Council of Djibouti were sworn in officially this morning, in the presence of Alhaji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti. Their appointments are in line with Article No. 93/0043 enacted on 25 April. The Constitutional Council is composed of six members named by the president of the Republic, the chairman of the Parliament, and the Supreme High Court.

The duties of the Constitutional Council are to oversee and generally watch over the counting of presidential election votes, and to see whether the elections are conducted according to the laws, and in respect of the Constitution.

The six members are Nuh Aden Abdi, Jama Amare Libel, who were named by the president; Mohamed Aden Ahmed Lin and Saad Ahmed Dasdas, who were named by the chairman of the Parliament; and Hussein Hajine Jilaal and Mohamed Ali Afkadh, who were named by the Supreme High Court. Nuh Aden was named chairman of the Constitutional Council.

Ethiopia

President Meles Zenawi on Eritrean Independence

EA0605152393 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] President Meles Zenawi has urged that every step to be taken between Ethiopia and Eritrea should be carried out on the basis of careful study, people's equality, care for one another, and mutual interest so as to avoid problems which were evident in the past.

According to Kefyalew Azeze, the Voice of Ethiopia reporter who attended Mr. Meles Zenawi's news conference with local and foreign reporters today, the president said confederation cannot be the first and last objective of the Ethiopian and Eritrean peoples. Inasmuch as relations between people are the basis for everything, this strong relationship should further develop.

Most of the questions put to the president focussed on the Eritrean referendum, Ethiopia's stance on the process, the outcome of the referendum, the implication of the Eritrean people's choice for independence, the future relations between the two peoples, and other prevailing and current popular issues.

Answering a question on whether the Eritreans' choice of independence would bring the threat of renewed war, President Meles Zenawi said most Ethiopian people knew war, and that the Ethiopian people were not mere

observers, as some are. When the fire was raging and ablaze, they were burned directly or indirectly in that fire; they were not on the sidelines. This also holds for the Eritrean people. He went on to say that the referendum would, in fact, further strengthen the mature relationship between the two peoples, and not invite the threat of another war.

[Begin Meles recording] Unless political leaders mess up the mature relationship manifested by the two peoples, I do not think it will be spoiled. [end recording]

The president of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, Mr. Meles Zenawi noted that the leaders that used to oppress the Ethiopian people have completely messed up the solution to the Eritrean question. He went on to say that if the whole issue had been tackled in a democratic manner from the beginning, there would have been no need for the referendum which was used as an alternative today. In his statement, Mr. Meles Zenawi noted that the two peoples will work together to preserve their mutual interests as they have done over the past two years after the culmination of thirty years of war.

[Begin Meles recording] That shadow is not there. The cloud that was hovering overhead has cleared, hence people should sanely ask: What are our differences and similarities? On what issues do we have a common stance? On what issues do we differ? On what issues do we have common interests, and on what issues do we have differing interests? People would thereby have a chance to look at the issue calmly. In this respect, I think a situation will be created whereby people will look at what is available besides the right to self-determination. [end recording]

In addition to the question on the process and outcome of the Eritrean referendum, Mr. Meles Zenawi was asked in detail on issues concerning our country, and he gave a detailed briefing on political organizations that are withdrawing from the transitional government, and the process of chasing students and teachers from the university.

Replying to the question on the sacking of university lecturers, he said although the university was known to be part of the bureaucracy in the early stages of the formation of the transitional government, the university was allowed to operate freely through the election of its own board with a view to attaining academic independence. But, he said, in the past year and a half, a few people have created problems by inciting most of those who want to learn and carry out their research work to cause trouble. The government was therefore forced to intervene in university affairs in accordance with its responsibilities.

President Meles Zenawi noted that although this was the reason for government intervention, the government's objective was to prevent the university from the lower standards of education it is currently experiencing.

Eritrea

Isayas Afewerki Comments on State of Affairs

EA0705071593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 5 May 93

[Report on interview with Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea; place, date not given—Isayas passages recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Announcer] Mr. Isayas Afewerki was asked to comment on whether he is going to introduce multiparty politics in Eritrea or to remain in a single party rule.

[Isayas] We, as a matter of cornerstone in our policy, have committed ourselves long time ago, in 1987, before multiparty politics was fashionable. After the collapse of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe we did reach into that conclusion in the early 80's. After evaluating our own experience, assessing the experiences of others, we felt that a healthy political atmosphere can only come by a multiparty system in Eritrea. [passage omitted]

The way we see it, we have a good example in Ethiopia now. Many people might talk about multipartyism, but we believe there is no multipartyism in Ethiopia. We have a result of a frustrated political situation which was, for quite a long time, dominating Ethiopian politics. There has been no democratic traditions, no mature political forces to appraise constructively what should be done in Ethiopia and altogether to unite Ethiopia, strengthen Ethiopia's position economically, politically, strategically in this area. That has not been achieved, we take that as a natural phenomenon, but we are not taking it as an example for our [word indistinct].

We are gradually progressing towards a multiparty system without allowing a vacuum, without allowing chaos to [become] an alternative for totalitarian politics.

[Announcer] Some opposition groups threaten that the Afar would like to remain united with Ethiopia and the response of Mr. Isayas to the statement is as follows:

[Isayas] Well, I think there has been a lot of misconception about the Afar issue for quite a long time. We have been told time and again that the Afars are not for independence in Eritrea. We could not persuade people even with effective propaganda, with effective propaganda meaning explaining the reality in Denkalia in particular, and the position of the Afars vis-a-vis the Eritrean struggle for independence and their involvement in what people would call the afar-triangle in the area. Afars in Denkalia have never felt they are part of a new design to create a new nation out of Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. That has never been the case. External forces have always sought to use this weak link. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Commenting on the rumors that ELF [Eritrean Liberation Front] has factions in Ethiopia, Mr. Isayas Afewerki made the following statement:

[Isayas] I am not quite sure whether they have factions of the ELF in Ethiopia. I would refrain from commenting on that but if there are individuals and groups who are not members of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] but rather would say they are ELF members, what is the problem?

If the question you are talking about [is]—are we making politics out of the armed struggle and the reality of the armed struggle which created the various political fronts—if that is the case we will bring the history of a conflict among these groups during the liberation struggle and the basic difference was on how to wage armed struggle in this country and achieve liberation. As far as the goal was concerned there was no controversy. The means and the mechanisms of achieving the goal was the question of difference with these groups. We consider this matter is resolved, it is resolved. [passage omitted]

Then again we came up with the citizenship issue. They said: Oh, this is allowing Tigrinyans or Amharas residing in Ethiopia citizenship and allowing them to participate in the politics of Eritrea. We said this is the proper way of addressing the question of citizenship. We can go beyond that and allow dual citizenship. They said that was a mistake, a sellout from the EPLF side. This is the type of politics they are talking about. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Now to his excellency's message to the Ethiopian people in general.

[Isayas] It is always a liability to have a different time frame for a political process. Two years we had to do [as heard], and not on our own with very limited resources. I mean, the UN committed 3.5 million [dollars]. When we look into the exercise in Namibia it was 100 percent than of dollars for the referendum that was held there. Elections in other areas are financed tremendously, we never had that opportunity, we did it on our own, and simply because the population in this country cooperated, we were able to overcome this difficulty. Without that sort of cooperation it could have been an impossible exercise in this country, with a short time frame, with very limited resources and the situation of Eritreans residing in Ethiopia in particular.

Our assumption was we believe to do a lot of politics, to educate our population both in Eritrea and Ethiopia that this referendum was an achievement for both, we need to realize the fact that this is opening a new chapter in our relationship. Unfortunately we did not do that. All politics in Ethiopia was hostile to the referendum, contrary to what we intended to do in the two years period. We are not disappointed, definitely we will more [word indistinct]. It is not a tactical goal, we have a strategic goal to achieve. We need to do a lot of work, especially after the referendum. [passage omitted]

Ethiopians in general need a constructive message and I am quite sure Ethiopians realize that we need to have a harmonious relationship, I mean a relationship based on concrete integration programs which will benefit both populations.

But my message to those hostile forces who are trying to disinform the Ethiopian population and that Eritreans [words indistinct] this exercise was harmful to Ethiopia, it will deprive Ethiopia of an outlet to the sea, it will deprive Ethiopia of various things, even the image itself has become politics in Ethiopia. I would like to pass a message through the media in Ethiopia that it is time to think constructively in terms of our relationship. We need not look into the referendum as a destructive exercise to divide or disintegrate Ethiopia, that is not the case. This message has to be properly addressed in Ethiopia. Not as a message from me alone, but we need to work on that as part of our cultural and social programs.

Civil Service Chief Dead, Investigation Under Way

EA0605133593 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 5 May 93

[Excerpt] The body of Mr. Abdallah Dawed Reta, head of the civil service and alternate member of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front Central Committee was found in a park in Asmera at 0645 today. The Department of Internal Affairs of the provisional government is carrying out an investigation into the cause of his death. [passage omitted]

Kenya

COTU Secretary General Denied Bail 5 May

EA0605170093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The COTU [Central Organization of Trade Unions] secretary general, Joseph Mugalla, was yesterday denied bail and remanded in custody until tomorrow when the court will give further orders on his bail application. Mr. Mugalla, who was arrested last Saturday [1 May], appeared before the Nairobi chief magistrate, Babu Achieng, charged with inciting workers

to participate in a strike. Mr. Achieng noted that the case was a felony and, as such, needed proper investigation.

Opposing bail, prosecuting Superintendent Peter Mwangi, said the incitement was a violation of the law and had resulted in the destruction of property and injury of persons. He also noted that the accused was a national figure and, as such, his utterances and views were being taken seriously by other union leaders. Mr. Mugalla is represented by Lawyer Lee Muthoga.

Tanzania

President Mwinyi Appoints New Media Chiefs

EA0605120093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has made changes in the management of the news media and appointed Brother Habibu Nyundo as head editor in the newsroom of Radio Tanzania, Dar es Salaam. A government statement also said that the president has appointed Brother Charles Rajabu as chief executive editor of the government newspapers, the DAILY NEWS and SUNDAY NEWS, and Brother Gebas Musire as the head of the Tanzania School of Journalism. Brother Abdullah Ngororo has been appointed director of the Tanzania news agency, SHIHATA.

The statement said the former chief executive editor of the government newspapers, DAILY NEWS and SUNDAY NEWS, Brother Joseph Mapunda and former director of SHIHATA, Brother Josephat Kore and the former director of the Tanzania School of Journalism, Brother Mwatiti have been transferred to the headquarters of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to streamline research and coordination in the ministry. The former head editor in the newsroom of Radio Tanzania, Brother Kassim Mpenda would be assigned other duties.

The statement said these appointments and changes take immediate effect.

5,000 Farmers Meet in Potchefstroom 6 May

*MB0605115293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0959
GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Potchefstroom May 6 SAPA—There would be no negotiated settlement without the co-operation of farmers, Transvaal Agricultural Union President Dries Bruwer told a meeting of 5,000 farmers in Potchefstroom on Thursday [6 May].

The lively meeting, organised by the agricultural unions of the Transvaal and Orange Free State to discuss conditions affecting farmers, is under way at the Olen Park sports stadium in the town.

Among the speakers later on Thursday will be former South African Defence Force Chief Constant Viljoen whose address will deal with security.

Farmers packed the main stand and more spilled on to side pavilions and the field. They jeered when they heard that the ministers of justice, law and order and of defence had declined invitations to attend.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Tobie Meyer, did, however, attend. He was guarded by a number of plainclothed security men.

Mr. Bruwer said farmers would have no choice but to disobey the law if the government tried to force new labour laws on the agricultural sector.

"Farmers want to farm and do not have the time to deal with such unnecessary things as labour legislation which is being forced on them," he said.

He added that farmers would not be intimidated into leaving their farms and would "fight the terrorists".

The meeting will also discuss financial matters and land ownership and will convey its decisions to the government and various other bodies, including foreign embassies.

Gen Viljoen Addresses Farmers

*MB0605151993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1410
GMT 6 May 93*

[By Norman Patterton]

[Text] Potchefstroom May 6 SAPA—The negotiation process should be stopped and parties should return to the drawing board, starting at the D.F. Malan Accord, former South African Defence Force [SADF] Chief Gen Constand Viljoen said in Potchefstroom on Thursday.

He told 7,000 farmers the reason for the increase in violence from terrorist groups was that an important stage had been reached in the negotiation process and these groups wanted to scare the negotiators.

The farmers, who packed the main pavilion of the Olen Park sports stadium, were in a militant mood but well behaved.

The meeting, arranged by the Agricultural Unions of the Transvaal and [Orange] Free State, endorsed four ultimatums—including one that farmers would not be governed by the African National Congress [ANC].

Gen Viljoen is one of a number of generals who will meet in Pretoria on Friday to unite right-wing groups under a "volksfront" [national front].

He said on Thursday the reason for the instability of security in South Africa was that the government was naive in its implementation of the reform process and because it had stopped resisting the ANC militarily.

"The real danger is not black nationalism but communism," he said.

Gen Viljoen and other right-wing speakers received a hearty welcome while Deputy Minister of Agriculture Tobie Meyer and South African Agricultural Union President Boet Fourie had to cut short their speeches when they were booed and jeered.

Plainclothed security policemen kept open a safe passage to Mr. Meyers's car through the stadium's players' tunnel.

They also had gas equipment ready in the event of trouble from the sometime rowdy farmers, many of whom sported handguns in holsters.

Gen Viljoen, who gained much attention on Thursday from local and foreign journalists, said the terrorists being allowed to enter the country and making homesteads unsafe could not be tolerated any longer. There should be urgent political action to prevent security from drastically deteriorating over the next six months.

He warned there would be "trouble" if security forces were placed under joint political control without whites having participated in setting up the new constitution providing for such control.

He also warned farmers to prepare themselves because "many farmers will be shot dead" before the problem was solved.

Gen Viljoen said the blame for the lack of security should not be laid at the door of the security forces. Politicians were responsible.

A call by Transvaal Agricultural Union and Mynwerkersunie [Mine Workers Union] officials for Gen Viljoen to lead the farmers was warmly endorsed by the audience, with the Mynwerkers official saying Gen Viljoen could become South Africa's Field Marshall Rommel.

The other three ultimatums accepted on Thursday were:

- that white schools would not be occupied by blacks because then "blood would flow";

- that Citizen Force members withdraw from the commandos if the security forces were placed under the joint control of the government and the ANC/PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]; and

—that if one more farmer was murdered farmers should defend themselves as though they were at war.

The meeting was called to discuss grievances about the application of labour laws in agriculture, financial problems, the issue of land ownership and security.

A spokesman for Boerekrisisaksie [Boer Crisis Action], Leonard Venter, warned that if the government did not provide financial relief for farmers, farmers might consider withdrawing food supplies from the market.

The meeting broke up in an orderly manner after a rendition of Die Stem [national anthem].

Pik Botha Appeals For 'Reason'

MB0605195293 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha was firm in his reaction to the demands and ultimatums given by the farming sector.

[Begin Botha recording] I would appeal to the rightwing parties and groups, and in particular to our farmers, please listen to reason. We cannot govern this country, we cannot have successful negotiations on the basis of demands, ultimatums and in a spirit of: if I don't get it my way I'll take a gun. That is the worst that can happen to us. And the fact that APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] and others are doing it is no excuse for any of the other parties on the right to do the same, we are not going to save South African this way. [end recording]

Government, NP React to Decisions

MB0705100193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] Both the government and the National Party [NP] have responded to decisions taken by thousands of farmers at a meeting of the Transvaal and [Orange] Free State Agricultural Unions at Potchefstroom.

The minister of manpower, Mr. Leon Wessels, said it was a pity that the Transvaal Agricultural Union had rejected the extension of labor legislation to agriculture while the South African Agricultural Union was doing its best to formulate agriculturally practical legislation.

Mr. Wessels said he had already stated his willingness to accept an invitation from any of the agricultural unions to explain the government's position on this legislation. The farmers threatened mass action if the new labor legislation was forced upon agriculture.

The Transvaal [Province] leader of the NP and minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said in his reaction that he was concerned that ultimatums had been set while there was plenty of room for discussion between the government and organized agriculture. He said that the militant spirit that had prevailed at the meeting appeared to imply that one could take the law into one's own hands if one did not get one's own way at the negotiating table.

Mr. Botha said it was a pity that the deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. Tobie Meyer, had not been given a fair chance to state the government's view.

The farmers at the meeting on security and labor matters decided that they would not accept an ANC [African National Congress] government. Other decisions were that the occupation of white schools would not be permitted; that farmers should join the security forces but would withdraw from the citizen force without surrendering their weapons if the forces were placed under joint control; and that it would be seen as a declaration of war if one more farmer were murdered for political reasons.

ANCYL Distances Itself from Attacks on Farmers

MB0605200993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] At a news conference of the ANC [African National Congress] Youth League in the western Cape today the organization dissociated itself from attacks on farmers or whites. It stressed that such attacks were not ANC policy.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Ed Herbst] Newsmen and women were told that media coverage of the controversial, kill the Boer, kill the farmer, chant by ANC Youth League president, Mr. Peter Mokaba, had resulted in many Youth League leaders having their lives threatened in anonymous phone calls and messages. Regional secretary Mr. Neville Naidoo said the media had created a false impression of the Youth League through the use of labels such as radical, violent, undisciplined and militant. The ANC wanted whites and farmers to be part of the transition to a more democratic dispensation and would accordingly not encourage attacks on these sections of the population.

[Naidoo] The ANC Youth League's view is that we are not calling on our members to attack farmers and whites just because they are farmers and whites, nor are we calling on criminals to use our slogans, to use our political demands to justify their criminal acts. The ANC Youth League very strongly dissociate ourselves and condemn the kind of attacks on farmers for material and criminal gain. [end recording]

The Youth League also called on other liberation movements, notably the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] to take direct responsibility for all their armed formations. The league's secretary general, Rafe Molekane, said it was the PAC leadership's duty to explain to the public what their program was on the security forces. Was it the total wiping out of black policemen or the total abolition of apartheid, he asked. Mr. Molekane also called on the government to act against the rightwing whose latest pronouncements could lead to racial conflict.

Satswa Regional Initiative Released

MB0605175793 Johannesburg SABA in English 1535 GMT 6 May 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg May 6 SAPA—The South African-Tswana (Satswa) regional initiative—or “Bop-Boerestaat Option” [“Bophuthatswana-Boer State Option”] as critics have dubbed it—has identified three territorial options as a basis for future negotiations.

The options are contained in a lengthy Satswa progress report released after two years research, and which has been submitted for discussion at multiparty negotiations.

The biggest of the three regions covers 40 percent of South Africa and represents 6.7 million people, while the smallest covers 20 percent of the country and represents 4 million people.

In 1991 Bophuthatswana and neighbouring South African regions launched the Satswa investigation into regional development possibilities.

The Universities of Potchefstroom and of Bophuthatswana, including academics, contributed actively in the investigation.

South African participants included organised business and agriculture, and various regional development advisory committees and regional service councils. A number of prominent rightwingers from the areas under investigation also participated.

Bophuthatswana interests included the government of President Lucas Mangope, organised agriculture, chambers of commerce, industries and mines, and officials from each of the territory's 12 districts.

The Satswa initiative investigated regionalism in a new South African constitutional dispensation by focusing on the socio-economic development of residents in a possible Satswa region.

The report does not favour any specific political dispensation for the proposed options.

“Whether Bophuthatswana remains independent and only cooperates across boundaries or whether we join a regional government is still to be decided,” the director of Bophuthatswana's Directorate of Development Planning, and a key participant in the Satswa initiative, Mr. Danie Schoeman, said in an interview on Thursday.

“The Satswa initiative is ever mindful of the fact that at the end of the day the economic viability of regions should be the determining delimitation criteria,” the report added.

“For this reason Satswa has adopted the position that (South Africa's) current nine economic development regions are not feasible and that possibly six regions, at most seven, should come out of the negotiation process.”

A final decision had still to be made on regional demarcation options, the report said.

“Whilst diverse interest groups have contributed to the Satswa initiative, the...report's contents do not represent the official viewpoint of any of the participants,” it added.

“Satswa participants endorsed the principle of regional demarcation being the product of negotiations, with the ultimate decision based on the will of local residents.

“Satswa advocates that ultimately the people in regions should have a say in the determination of regional boundaries.”

Option 1, representing the smallest area, basically covers Bophuthatswana, the western Transvaal, and the Cape north of the Orange River.

Option 2, the biggest, includes Bophuthatswana, and the whole of the western Transvaal, northern Cape, and the Orange Free State, and portions of the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area. It includes the “Orania” Boerestaat [Boer state] area, established by Professor Carel Boshoff's Afrikaner Vryheidstigting [Afrikaner Freedom Foundation].

Option 3 covers Bophuthatswana, western Transvaal, the Cape north of the Orange River and the central and northern parts of the Orange Free State.

The report does not recommend any capital city.

Mr. Schoeman said the strength of the initiative lay in the fact that a bottom-up and not top-down approach had been followed.

“It was generated from the grassroots level and therefore addresses the needs, desires and fears of the people in the region,” he said.

“...We can truly say a bottom-up approach, without political agendas, was used to address the best interests of the people.”

He said Mr. Mangope had called a conference for early June, to be held at the Mmabatho convention centre, where further submissions will be heard.

“The conference will enable the Bophuthatswana government to formulate its viewpoint,” Mr. Schoeman said.

Meanwhile, copies of the Satswa progress report were last week handed to the 26 parties at the negotiating council, meeting at the World Trade Centre near Johannesburg.

The report will also be submitted to the technical sub-committee at the multiparty negotiations forum which will discuss regions.

According to sources at the forum, the planning committee is expected to recommend a separate technical sub-committee to deal with the “boundaries, powers and functions of regions”.

Mr. Schoeman said it was important to note that the two bigger Satswa options had been born out of the smallest option 1—and denied the participants were trying to grab 40 percent of South Africa.

"We started with Option 1 as the basis for negotiations and the subsequent Options 2 and 3 were the result of deputations and requests we received from the people living in those areas asking to be included.

"Again it was a bottom-up approach. We didn't ask for the bigger areas—it was as a result of pressure exerted from the people in those areas."

The Satswa initiative also formulated an integrated package of regional development guidelines.

"As a point of departure the guidelines were prepared for consideration by all on what is seen as an optimal approach to the socio-economic development of a possible Satswa region irrespective of political ideologies, existing policies, the future boundaries of regions and the nature of a new constitution."

The initiative calls for a focused regional development strategy to be adopted as opposed to attempts at developing all sectors of the economy simultaneously.

"The overall goal of regional development, as defined by Satswa, is to enable people to improve the quality of their lives on a sustainable basis."

The Satswa vision required a people-oriented development approach, to be achieved by "opening up opportunities for people to improve their own living conditions, and planning with the community and not for the community.

"Significant opportunities for strengthening the regional economy were identified in the following sectors:

- "the further exploitation of mineral resources;
- "the extension and strengthening of local agriculture;
- "the beneficiation of local minerals and the development of agro-industries;
- "the strengthening of tourism based on the natural resources and tourist facilities in place; and
- "the promotion of small business activity in all sectors of the economy.

"...These sectors cannot be developed in isolation, but linkages between sectors must be strengthened," the report stated.

"Only once regions have been defined will it be possible to devise context-specific development strategies."

A number of future challenges were identified, including: broadening the community base of the Satswa initiative, negotiating regional boundaries, and formulating a focused development strategy relevant to local conditions.

"At the end of the day regional demarcation should be the outcome of a negotiated process, with the ultimate decision dependent on the will of the people," the report said.

Generals Oppose Elections Before Decision on State

MB0605142993 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
6 May 93 p 13

[Report by Patrick Laurence: "Marching to Afrikanerland"]

[Text] General Tienie Groenewald, a former head of Military Intelligence and a member of the newly formed Committee of Generals, denies that armed force is on the agenda of Afrikaners committed to the establishment of an Afrikaner state.

But, Groenewald stresses, while there are no plans to form a secret "white people's army" to fight for an Afrikaner state, Afrikaner nationalists believe in, and will exercise, the right to "self-protection".

Groenewald is one of four retired generals appointed to serve on the Committee of Generals after a meeting of right-wing organisations on April 20. He insists that the quest for an Afrikaner volkstaat [nation state] will be pursued by peaceful means, including, if necessary, mass action and passive resistance.

A dapper man with a neatly trimmed moustache, Groenewald (57) outlines the immediate objectives of the Committee of Generals:

- To unify the fragmented Right.
- To maximise pressure for a volkstaat at the negotiating table.
- To bolster the Concerned Southern Africans Groups (Cosag) in multiparty talks on the future.

Cosag consists of two Afrikaner-based parties—the Conservative Party and its fledgling, the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] (AVU)—as well as Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party and the government of Bophuthatswana and Ciskei (which were set up as "homelands" for the Tswanas and a section of the Xhosas under apartheid rule).

"We see ourselves as strengthening the hand of Cosag," Groenewald says during an interview in his Pretoria office.

Cosag, the general explains, rests on four ethnic "pillars" composed of Afrikaners, Zulus, Tswanas and Xhosas.

"We are now busy strengthening the Afrikaner pillar," he adds.

Groenewald sketches a three-phase plan of action:

- Political pressure for the establishment of a system of nation states.
- Passive resistance, including mass action, boycotts and strikes.
- And, as a last resort, secession from South Africa by an Afrikaner state.

His options exclude armed force, although he has been quoted as saying that the military option may have to be considered if the constitutional route is blocked.

Groenewald, however, insists that he was talking hypothetically when he made that statement, in the same way as the African National Congress talks hypothetically when it says that it may have to revert to armed struggle if negotiations break down or if it is constantly obstructed in its quest for an agreed settlement.

Groenewald stresses that the role of the Committee of Generals—which is headed by Constand Viljoen, a former Chief of the South African Defence Force—is to devise a plan of action to ensure that the different political parties on the Right work together towards their common goal, an Afrikaner state.

In no way do the generals plan to usurp the role of the politicians, he says. "I have no political ambitions," he adds.

Groenewald, who used to brief the State Security Council under the administration of President P.W. Botha, plays a critical role in the 25-member Eenheidskomitee [EK-25] [Unity Committee], an organisation which preceded the Committee of Generals.

EK-25, as the unity committee is known, has sought to unite Afrikaners around the aim of a volkstaat and, equally important, helped to identify where the state should be located. Andries Beyers's AVU envisages an Afrikaner state with the same or similar boundaries to those proposed by EK-25.

Groenewald produces a map drawn up by EK-25: the state—referred to as Afrikanerland by the cartographer—is located in the Transvaal and the Free State, minus chunks of territory ceded to the Tswana in the west and the Sotho, Venda and Shangaan in the north and north-east.

There is another important excision: the Witwatersrand, the richest, most thickly populated and ethnically and racially the most intertwined.

Afrikaners are in the majority in the proposed Afrikanerland, Groenewald says, his finger tracing its way along another map which gives information on the racial composition of the various areas in the envisaged state.

Groenewald remarks that the Afrikaner state will consist of barely 16 percent of South Africa, perhaps even less if subregions where blacks are most numerous are jettisoned.

Looking at the map, one is struck by its similarity to the maps that used to be drawn by apartheid ideologies in the days of Hendrik Verwoerd and B.J. Vorster. There is, however, one crucial difference: in the old days, blacks were assigned 14 percent of South Africa; today protagonists of the Afrikaner volkstaat are prepared to restrict themselves to 16 percent or less.

It is for that objective that Afrikaner conservatives are mobilising politically, for which they will negotiate at multiparty negotiations and for which, "hypothetically", they will fight, if necessary.

On the issue of negotiations, Groenewald insists that there can be no elections, as demanded by the ANC, until there is agreement on the form of state for the future South Africa and on the boundaries of its regions.

It will be disastrous, he asserts, to set a date for elections until these questions are resolved: it will merely create an "election atmosphere", in which negotiations will be pushed into the background as politicians manoeuvre for support at the polls.

Government Dismisses Threat

MB0605115193 London BBC World Service in English
0635 GMT 6 May 93

[Telephone interview with South African Government spokesman Dave Steward by reporter Emily Cassrils on 5 May—recorded]

[Text] Let us start. South Africa, first, and one of the latest developments in the power game there—the formation of a Committee of Generals. All top names from the security forces in the past. These generals are new leaders of the right wing movement in South Africa. They say they have a force of up to a half million white people who may intervene if a government which they don't like comes to power in South Africa. Now, this kind of claim would appear to disregard the efforts of President de Klerk's government to negotiate a peaceful and democratic transition for that country. So, what is his government saying about this committee of generals and their claims? Well, Dave Steward is the chief spokesman for the South African Government. Last night, Emily Cassrils asked him how serious the threats of the generals are:

[Begin recording] [Steward] Obviously, we must take note of what they say, but since then General Groenewald has backtracked a little and said that he actually prefers negotiation and he has no immediate plans for secession or anything of that nature. President de Klerk has made it clear that he doesn't mind the generals becoming involved in politics, ex-generals, but he doesn't like them forming military groups.

[Cassrils] But the general has said in an interview that it is possible for him and his group to exert considerable pressure on the Defense Force and the Police and members of the security forces. What are you going to do in order to combat such a threat?

[Steward] As a matter of fact we don't really regard this as being a very serious threat. We have complete confidence in our security forces, in the Police and the Defense Force. You know, all countries have got their retired generals who have got somewhat eccentric ideas.

[Cassrils] Gen. Groenewald appears to be more than a retired general in terms of the people who are part of his organization—former commandos and the people who have clout in the security forces. Are you not concerned that you might be underestimating their threat to disruption?

[Steward] No, I don't think so. And as I say, he himself has backtracked considerably since his first interviews. He has said that his first option is negotiation. He and his associates are perfectly welcomed to put whatever proposals that they would like to put on the table for general discussion.

[Cassrils] The general was also claiming that he had the support of half a million whites who have gone through their national service, who could be called up for support if, for example, a federal solution, which he was proposing for South Africa, was not adopted.

[Steward] Well, you know, the government itself is proposing a federal solution and so are many of the other parties in the negotiating process. He is perfectly welcome to put that case, but really to claim that he has got half a million supporters is neither here nor there. He hasn't held an election. We would invite him to participate in the process so that when the election is held he can find out how many people exactly support him.

[Cassrils] But surely the point is if negotiations don't happen in the way that he envisages or the way that he would like them to happen, he is willing to cause disruption and you don't need that many people to cause considerable disruption, especially if those people are armed and are trained.

[Steward] That is true, but the fact remains that the vast majority of South Africans, well over 85 to 90 percent are committed to negotiations and committed to a sensible negotiated and democratic future. No doubt, we will have to deal with eccentrics on the left and on the right and they have the potential of causing trouble, but essentially we have faith that the great majority of South Africans would opt for a different course.

[Cassrils] And what about people who are closely working in the security forces, in the Defense Force and the Police, who may feel sympathetic to what the Committee of Generals is calling for?

[Steward] There is no indication that that is the case at the moment. The police force and the Defense Force are essentially professional organizations. We have no lack of confidence in our security forces to maintain the law and do their duty in accordance with the wishes of the government of the day.

[Cassrils] Although there have, of course, been numerous scandals involving members of the security forces who appear to have their own agenda.

[Steward] Yes, and indeed those people with such cases have come to the fore, they have been exposed and they have been referred to the courts which is the correct procedure. But they are a small minority. The vast

majority of our security forces and of our police are committed to the democratic process. [end recording]

AWB Denies Links With Generals

MB0605172593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1450 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Ventersdorp, Western Transvaal May 6 SAPA—The militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] on Thursday fired a broadside at four former South African Defence Force [SADF] generals attempting to establish a united conservative Afrikaner "volksfront" (national front).

The generals' plans to establish a united right-wing should be viewed with suspicion, the AWB general staff and executive council said in a statement from its headquarters in Ventersdorp in the western Transvaal.

"The AWB does not know who gave Gen Tienie Groenewald (former SADF chief of Military Intelligence) the order to establish a united right-wing...(but) finds it strange that without consulting the AWB leader or the general staff he had made the announcement.

"The fact that the new movement had first talked with the press before consulting the AWB, necessarily created suspicion," the statement said.

The organisation warned that while the AWB was willing to negotiate with any right-wing group about unity and joint strategies "(it) cannot allow at this stage, so close to the revolution, that expectations which were not realisable be raised among the volk (nation)".

"The AWB has over the years experienced how right-wing organisations with well-known names had been established and where big expectations had been created.

"Eventually, they were only lightning conductors which divided instead of consolidated," the AWB said.

The organisation, which has increasingly seen itself as the sole custodian of militant white resentment against political reform, denied it was involved in the generals' plans.

"At no stage did the AWB leader or the general staff give permission or order a senior officer to attend the planning meeting of Gen Groenewald.

"The general staff can therefore not readily accept that a Col de Wet from the AWB had been present. This would be a serious breach of the constitution of the Wenkommando (a military unit of the AWB)," the statement said.

Ramaphosa: Negotiated Settlement Before End of May

MB0605203293 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa says unless a negotiated settlement is achieved before the end of May, the South African

crisis may spin beyond any salvage point. He warned that unless an election date is set within the next three weeks, politicians will continue negotiations without the rest of the country. Mr. Ramaphosa spoke to Isabel Oosthuyzen at the launch of the (?Aut-Stet) Institute for Science and Technology in Midrand this afternoon.

[Begin recording] [Ramaphosa] Unless we do it in this three weeks the violence that is gripping our country is just going to go out of control. The people, the ordinary people in the streets are not going to continue having more confidence in the negotiation process.

[Oosthuyzen] Are you positive that we could expect a breakthrough over the next few days?

[Ramaphosa] Yes, I have reason to believe that in the negotiation process we are now poised to take a major surge forward in terms of the work of the technical committees that are going to be appointed tomorrow. I think that those technical committees are going to give more meaning, they are going to lay a good foundation for the process to move forward in a much more purposeful manner. [end recording]

ANC Statement Condemns Killing of Police

MB0705071793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2105 GMT 6 May 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, Department of Information and Publicity: "ANC Statement on the Murder of Policemen in Dobsonville"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] unequivocally condemns the callous murder of four policemen and the injury to four others in Dobsonville yesterday. It was in this very area in March last year, that four activists were murdered in very suspicious circumstances.

The indiscriminate attacks on these policemen, the massacre of scores of our people in Sebokeng, the murder of people in Wattville and East London remains the heinous deeds of enemies of peace and democracy. Such criminal elements have no place in our ranks and society has a responsibility to expose their activities.

The ANC therefore calls on the peace-loving members of the Dobsonville community to follow the example set in other communities, like the Vaal Triangle and Witbank, in rooting out criminal elements from our communities.

Similarly, we call on the police to pursue every lead with vigour. It is the inaction of the security forces in the past in dealing with such criminals, that has encouraged forces who are determined to cling to the old order to organise and propagate violence in our communities.

These killings underline, more than ever before, the urgency with which the negotiation process has to proceed to ensure multi-party control of the security forces. We believe that this movement forward will help restore the

image and confidence of communities in the security forces and the policing agencies. This will be their greatest protection. Issued by: The Department of Information and Publicity

P.O. Box 61884

Marshalltown 2107 6 May 1993

ANC's Ramaphosa Calls For National Unity

MB0605161793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] secretary general, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, has called for unity among all South Africans to offer resistance to what he called forces that are mobilizing to prevent a democratic constitution.

He was speaking at the opening of a new technological teacher's training school at Midrand outside Johannesburg. Mr. Ramaphosa said South Africa was going through a serious crisis which was taking the form of continued violence, the education crisis, unemployment and poverty leading to a high crime rate. Mr. Ramaphosa said it was essential that an election date be determined as soon as possible. The chairman of the Goldstone Commission, Mr. Justice Goldstone, opened the school.

Deputy Minister: New Tensions Threatening Talks

MB0605165593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1433 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Parliament May 6 SAPA—No party, group or folk [people] could survive in South Africa in a sea of hate, the deputy minister of constitutional development, Mr. Fanus Schoeman, said on Thursday.

Speaking in debate on his department's budget vote, he said every party had to ask itself whether it was contributing to the possibility of confrontation or to reconciliation.

"It is ironic that now that we are a few weeks away from the possibility of introducing the first phase of the transition period, there should still be threats and demands which create new tensions and can delay or even [word indistinct] the process."

According to the state president, the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] could be in place by June.

It was therefore unnecessary to use "other methods" to pressurise the government.

One should question the motives of those who threatened mass action. It even seemed there were parties who got cold feet every time a settlement appeared likely.

"Maybe they are not really ready to co-govern. Maybe they do not feel able to accept co-responsibility."

He said the government still believed that the transitional executive council should function on the basis of consensus, or a majority of at least 80 percent of its members.

The agreement reached in Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] working group three still represented the government's point of view.

In conformity with the concept of a government of national unity, the government believed that when consensus could not be achieved, a majority of at least 80 percent of the TEC members would be sufficient.

However, if any government, administration or party that believed a minority view should prevail, they could refer the issue to the independent election commission.

The TEC should be kept informed of proposed legislation and act on [word indistinct] political parties and organizations that could affect free political participation.

If the TEC believed the proposed laws or actions would have an adverse impact on free and fair elections, it should be entitled to call a halt to them.

Decisions of the council should be binding on all participants.

CP Not Prepared To Sign Peace Accord

MB0605180793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The acting leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, says the CP is not prepared to sign the National Peace Accord.

Dr. Hartzenberg was responding in Parliament to a question by the minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, on whether the party was prepared to side with the signatories. Dr. Hartzenberg said the accord was an absolute failure as the causes of violence were not addressed. He said that despite the fact that the ANC [African National Congress] signed the accord, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC Military Wing] was still allowed to exist. He said the choice lay between negotiations on the basis that everyone distanced themselves from violence or negotiations while everyone participated in violence with civil war as the result. The CP preferred the peaceful option.

AVU To Reassess Negotiations Participation

MB0605114693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union, AVU] has said in Parliament that the government and the ANC [African National Congress] are endangering the negotiation process by being over-hasty. AVU leader Andries Beyers says his party wanted to approach both the ANC and the government in the next few days to see whether there was any point to the AVU continuing to take part in the negotiations.

[Begin Beyers recording in Afrikaans] Therefore, Sir, while we declare that we will not cause any unnecessary delays, we want to make it clear that we cannot be party to the establishment of an unbridled democracy; and that our eventual cooperation—for whatever it might be worth—will depend on the degree to which our just demand for self-determination is accommodated in that settlement. [end recording]

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer rejected the allegation that the government and the ANC were in cahoots. He said he was prepared to discuss the matter with the AVU as soon as possible.

The acting leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, said the CP's demand for self-determination would not go away. He said if these aspirations were not accommodated there could never be a peaceful settlement.

Further Defense Force Rationalization Announced

MB0605114793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0430 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] In Parliament, Minister of Justice and Defense, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, has announced steps for the further rationalization of the Defense Force. He said the amalgamation of group headquarters is necessary to make the Defense Force more cost effective and productive.

The group headquarters to be amalgamated are: Potgietersrust and Pietersburg; Rustenburg and Klippan; Welkom and Kroonstad; Jagersfontein and Bloemfontein; and Dundee and Eshowe.

Further on Educational Crisis, Developments

Teachers Occupy Transkei Offices

MB0605124593 Johannesburg SABA in English 1155 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Umtata May 6 SABA—Hundreds of teachers, members of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union [SADTU], occupied offices of the Transkei Education Ministry in Umatata on Wednesday and demanded the resignation of Minister of Education Mr. S. P. Kakudi.

A decision earlier in the week by the union's regional consultative committee ruled that the minister was unable to meet teachers' demands.

Also on Wednesday, a meeting of the broad forum comprising several left-leaning parties and organizations, dispute resolution committees and the National Education Crisis Council forwarded recommendations on the homeland's three-week teachers' strike to the ruling Military Council.

Among them was the issue of parity for female teachers which they demanded should be included in the terms of reference of a commission of inquiry set up by the Transkei government.

Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa responded to the resignation call by saying the dismissal of the minister would have to be decided by the Military Council and he would ask it to consider the demand.

Teachers Gearing For National Strike

MB0705085993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] The crisis in black education is continuing, despite the government's decision to appoint a representative working group to investigate the establishment of a national education forum.

Education bodies have indicated that they favor the speedy implementation of the decision, but that they are still dissatisfied. The South African Democratic Teachers' Union said it was still gearing itself for a national strike over grievances such as the proposed 5 percent salary increase for teachers.

The Southern Transvaal region of the National Education Committee has encouraged matric pupils to register for examinations as soon as possible, but to refrain from paying the 48 rands examination fee.

The government said that the examination fee could not be unilaterally abolished, and that a decision on this could be made after further consideration. Several organizations in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area have advised pupils to return to school on Monday [10 May].

The chief magistrate of Johannesburg has banned a proposed march to the offices of the Department of Education and Training today because of the threat to public peace. Millions of rands' damage has been caused to public and private property by rampaging pupils in the past week. The chairman of the Goldstone Commission expressed concern this morning at possible violence that could break out should the march take place despite the prohibition.

Natal ANC Says Police Fire Tear Gas at Homes

MB0605165393 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Tensions are running high in the Sebongile township in Dundee. The ANC [African National Congress] in the northern Natal area says police are presently firing tear gas at their supporters in the township. They say last night six members were assaulted and ANC homes tear gassed. An ANC spokesman, Siphwe Sibanyoni, says two babies suffered the effects of the tear smoke when police fired. He says the chaos began when Inkatha members proposed at a local meeting to march through the township to recruit members. The ANC said it managed to turn back the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] marchers and also called in police. But Sibanyoni says

police tear gassed ANC supporters and their homes. Police spokesman Captain Henry Budhram has denied this version of events.

[Begin Budhram recording] Yesterday at about 10:00 PM [2000 GMT] there was a meeting at Sibongile, that's in the Dundee district, where apparently a meeting was held. [sentence as heard] While the crowd was coming out of the meeting they were attacked by a group of persons. Police were called in, tear gas was used to disperse the crowd. During the incident the police were attacked with stones. Two police vehicles were damaged. This morning at approximately 06:30 AM [0400 GMT] an attempt was made to set the community hall on fire. The police managed to put out the fire. Four people were arrested. [end recording]

Two Killed in Natal Midlands Kraal Attack

MB0605120493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1114 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Pietermaritzburg May 6 SAPA—Two people have been shot dead in the Odlamini area near the Natal Midlands town of Wartburg, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Thursday [6 May].

Police said five men opened fire on a kraal with shotguns, killing a man and a woman who have not yet been identified.

Spent cartridges were found at the scene.

The motive for the killing is not known.

Eskom Spokesman Outlines Commission's Africa Plans

MB2604163293 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] African electricity suppliers can expect their South African counterpart Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] to promote their interests in the context of the World Association of Nuclear Operators [WANO].

The chief executive of Eskom, Ian McRae, was elected president of WANO for the next two years. We asked an Eskom spokesman, Peter Adams, to explain the aims of WANO.

[Begin recording] [Adams] It's an association to which nuclear energy producers belong. It doesn't have legislative powers, but it has a great deal of influence on many world organizations such as governments; such as the Soviet Union when Chernobyl was a problem, WANO was able to step in and make a great difference at that time.

[Reporter Steyn de Preuter] I believe that South Africa or Eskom is the only utility from Africa serving on WANO.

[Adams] That's correct. Eskom has the Koeberg power station down near Cape Town and that's the only nuclear power station on the African continent.

[De Preuter] Is there something Eskom will be able to do for African utilities in the WANO context?

[Adams] It's very well known that our chief executive, Dr. Ian McRae, is a leader in the drive to gain cooperation between electricity utilities in Africa, and he will no doubt make use of his position as president of WANO to push this project further along to enhance cooperation and to increase the effectiveness of electricity distribution in Africa.

[De Preuter] To what degree do you think that WANO will be of assistance to African utilities?

[Adams] WANO is an excellent platform for Dr. McRae to tell the rest of the world about the problems being faced in Africa and of the enormous opportunities which are here, should we able to bring electricity to far more Africans than is the case at present. [end recording]

7 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries MB0705132493

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Right-Wing Forces Number 100,000—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 4 May notes the Committee of Generals has denied it intends to form a White People's Army "drawn from traditionally conservative White quarters—farmers, miners and railway workers. But with the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and other Right-wing groups having their own private armies, it is obviously an option that will be considered if the united Right fails to achieve an Afrikaner state." "A Right-wing body could put into the field far more trained guerrillas than the ANC [African National Congress] ever had. Some put the Right-wing forces at 100,000, as against 10,000 trained cadres of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing]. But a terror war or a civil war will devastate the country and should not be contemplated as a possibility."

THE STAR

'Fanciful,' 'Dangerous' ANC Notion on Investment—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 7 May in a page 12 editorial asks whether the African National Congress, ANC, fully understands "that when our country's political house is finally in order, a new government will have to persuade investors and donors to come in with their chequebooks? Signals emanating from the organisation this week suggest there is still a fanciful and dangerous notion abroad among ANC leaders—the idea that foreign businessmen, governments and international institutions like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund are just dying to invest in us. It is patent nonsense." "Perhaps it has not yet dawned on the ANC just how rickety our country looks from the outside."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk Must Seek Credible Person To Defuse Education Crisis—"As President de Klerk is patently unable to defuse the crisis in black education, he should seek out somebody with credibility on both sides who can," warns a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 7 May. "Without some inspired leadership, and urgent arbitration, the opponents will drag each other to disaster."

SOWETAN

Abolish Examination Fees—"It is imperative that the Government and the leaders of organisations in education should really knuckle down and solve the problem," urges a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 7 May. The paper believes the payment or nonpayment of examination fees is "a significant symptom of deeper problems in black education." "Black education was made part of the political football by people like Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd when they introduced Bantu Education." Now "the chickens have come home to roost. The respectable thing for the Government to do is to scrap the exam fees. It will not be bowing to pressure as the education authorities wish to make us believe. It will be recognising the depth and seriousness of the problems created by apartheid, problems that have to be solved by us."

NEW NATION

Concern Over Threat of New White Army—"The current threat of a new white army should not be taken lightly," warns the page 26 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 7-13 May. The paper asks "why the rightwing is being given enough space to organise such potentially dangerous formations when other major political formations, such as the ANC have had to stop armed struggle in order to participate in negotiations." "The recent assassination of Chris Hani has shown us just how even a few elements in the rightwing can throw the spanner in the works. And if they are allowed to continue as they are currently doing, we may well ask, why allow them into the negotiations?" NEW NATION further believes the negotiations political threshold "has been lowered to too low a level for the sake of making the process as accessible as possible." This may ultimately "threaten and even scupper the negotiations."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

De Klerk's Apartheid 'Regret' Not Good Enough—Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 7-13 May in a page 14 editorial says President de Klerk expressed "'profound regret' for the effects of apartheid. Pity he chose to do it in the electioneering context of the launch of a new National Party campaign image." "What we battle with today is not apartheid's failure, as De Klerk would have us believe, but its successes. If it had failed, then our problems would have been lessened. We would have had democracy earlier. Instead we have to deal with the fact that the majority of people have been excluded from the power, the good of the land, the decent education, the financial power, the military power, the good housing and all the key state jobs."

Angola

RSA Diplomatic Staff To Return 10 May

MB0705094293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] Members of the South African diplomatic mission who left Luanda in October 1992 will return to the Angolan capital on 10 May. The South African Government had withdrawn its staff, alleging lack of security in Luanda. The South African Government has notified the Angolan representative in Johannesburg of its decision.

Manuel Augusto, head of the Angolan diplomatic mission in Johannesburg, said in a telephone interview with Radio Nacional that the decision means that reason and common sense have prevailed.

[Begin Augusto recording] After the South Africans withdrew their diplomatic staff [preceding word in English] from Luanda in a somewhat emotional fashion, the Angolan Government tried to understand their decision. We feel that the official reasons given by South Africa did not make sense. The Angolan Government patiently pointed out to the South African Government that the absence of its staff was counterproductive. [end recording]

If the departure of the South African diplomats was a show of solidarity with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, their return means that the South African Government has adopted a new position.

UNITA Comments on Decision

MB0705102293 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] White South Africans are unhappy with their country's new diplomatic initiatives toward Angola. The Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel has learned that white South Africans believe that Frederick de Klerk is selling out South Africa to communist domination.

This week, Pretoria announced that it would reopen its offices in Luanda, ignoring the affront suffered in the Angolan capital in 1992 when the Futungo de Belas palace showed the red card to South African Foreign Minister Roelof Pik Botha. It will be recalled that at the time, Luanda regarded Pik Botha as persona non grata.

Further Reportage on Peace Talks in Abidjan

Talks Postponed to 8 May

AB0605080093 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 0700 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The ongoing Angolan peace talks have been suspended until 8 May at the request of the Angolan Government delegation to enable it consult the authorities in Luanda. Yesterday's session ended over a deep disagreement between the two sides over Item 11 of the

memorandum drawn up by the three-nation observer team. This item calls for the withdrawal of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces from cities it is occupying. Jorge Valentim, leader of the UNITA delegation, said negotiations are deadlocked saying, the demilitarization of the cities should also involve government forces.

UNITA Official on Negotiations

MB0605193993 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] After intense work in the capital of Cote d'Ivoire, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] negotiators see today as a day of reflection, a break; as well as a day of consultations with the mediators, while awaiting the return of the government delegation which left for Luanda yesterday. According to Dr. Jorge Valentim, head of the UNITA negotiating delegation, the future of negotiations now depend on the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, inasmuch as UNITA has accepted barracking its troops in areas where they are deployed until the establishment of a single army within the framework of the Bicesse Accords and in the presence of the UN blue helmets. This is the only point where UNITA and the government differ.

On the demobilization of the armies, UNITA advocates a simultaneous demobilization operation. [Words indistinct] of the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-3 in Angola, to prevent the repetition of previous mistakes which resulted in the massacre of UNITA negotiators and the detention of its leaders and sympathizers, in the presence of the United Nations.

Dr. Jorge Valentim said: We want the Unavem-3 to have a specific mandate because we no longer want to live under another cease-fire without a referee.

Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim today spoke about the state of negotiations.

Ministers To Be Briefed

MB0605195493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The Council of Ministers will meet tomorrow to learn about the Abidjan draft protocol drawn up by the United Nations and the observers. His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic of Angola, convened the Council of Ministers meeting today. Let us hear Aldemiro Vaz da Conceicao, spokesman of the president of the Republic:

[Begin Conceicao recording] Mr. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has just convened a Council of Ministers' meeting for 1500 hours [1400 GMT] tomorrow to learn about the state of the situation of the peace talks in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. As you are aware, the Angolan delegation returned to the country yesterday, having

requested a 48-hour suspension of the talks for consultations with the president of the Republic. The same delegation will tomorrow brief all members of the government on the peace talks. [end recording]

At the Futungo de Belas palace this morning, Jose Eduardo dos Santos met with the leadership of the government team which is attending peace talks with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola in Abidjan.

Negotiators Discuss Stumbling Block

MB0705074293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] [Announcer] The main bone of contention at the peace talks between government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is the withdrawal of UNITA forces from cities, towns, and locations that they occupy illegally. Members of the government delegation are in Luanda for consultations. UNITA has also taken advantage of the adjournment to contact its leadership.

At a special session of the Council of Ministers this afternoon, the negotiating team will brief government members on the state of the Abidjan peace talks. The session was convened yesterday by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

There could be significant progress at the talks once the outstanding issue is overcome. UNITA, however, says that its forces should remain in the areas they occupy.

[Begin recording] [Jorge Valentim] UNITA believes that the demilitarization of cities should be a symmetric move. It cannot be a unilateral move by UNITA. There is no legal basis, either Angolan or international, which can overrule the question of peace and force the two sides to move their troops to barracks so that afterward we may carefully look into what steps should be taken. Moreover, we believe that in view of the magnitude and responsibility of such troop movements, and in order to prevent the difficulties and disasters experienced after the Bicesse Accord, those movements should of necessity be carried out with the presence and participation of the UN Angola Verification Mission-3—that is, the peace keeping forces acting under a new UN mandate.

[Announcer] Government negotiator Higino Carneiro says the government position is still the same—UNITA should withdraw its forces from cities, towns, and locations that they occupy illegally.

[Carneiro] The government position is still the same. First, we should say that we agree with the general aspects of the document presented by the observers a few days ago. The difference of opinion resides in UNITA's stand on point no. 11, with which we agree.

[First unidentified reporter] Is that what you will say when the talks resume on 8 May?

[Carneiro] Precisely. In other words, if one does not accept what is stated in point no. 11 of the draft protocol, it means that UN Security Council Resolution 894 and 811 will not be adhered to. The Angolan Government itself would be disregarding those resolutions as well.

[Second unidentified reporter] What is stated in point no. 11 of the draft protocol?

[Carneiro] It deals with the withdrawal of UNITA troops from cities and locations that they have occupied, as well as other areas like bases. These are aspects that should be agreed upon beforehand.

[First reporter] But general, let us consider that UNITA will adopt the same attitude and no agreement is reached. What will happen then? Will you not sign a cease-fire after being so close to it?

[Carneiro] Well, it is a problem of legitimacy. So, I do not think the government should abandon that position.

[First reporter] UNITA, through Dr. Jorge Valentim, has just said that the problem of legitimacy cannot be raised in a situation like the present one.

[Carneiro] I think it can because we would not accept that... [pause] At a meeting like this, where the observers, who are also Security Council members, should disregard the resolutions adopted by the same commission. [sentence as heard]

[Third unidentified reporter] Are you closer to a cease-fire agreement?

[Carneiro] I have always said that I would prefer to wait until the meeting ends in order to say it was worth while or not.

[Fourth unidentified reporter] So, the outstanding issue is point no. 11.

[Carneiro] Precisely.

[Fifth unidentified reporter] Do you think that issue can be overcome?

[Carneiro] I do not know. You should ask UNITA whether it will come closer to those positions. [end recording]

Chief of Staff Swears in New FAA Officers

MB0705085793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, continue to grow. Yesterday, more generals were sworn in at a ceremony chaired by Army General Joao Baptista de Matos, Chief of the FAA's General Staff. Among the generals were Peregrino Wambu and Andrade Tachumbu dos Santos, both from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. They were

sworn in as adviser to the General Staff and as deputy chief of staff responsible for Scofa [expansion unknown], respectively.

Also yesterday, General (Tonta Afonso) was sworn in as commander for the Northern Front, and (Agostinho Lomba Sajar) as commander of the Northeastern Front.

Speaking on the occasion, Joao de Matos singled out the role played by the FAA, saying that the latter will continue to uphold national sovereignty.

[Begin De Matos recording] The FAA are and will remain loyal to the Angolan nation. Nothing and no one can stop them, let alone make them retreat from the resolute and firm path that they have taken to uphold the legality and legitimacy of the government elected by the people.

Although it is negotiating peace, UNITA continues to prove that it is not that interested in peace. By not wishing to enter into serious agreements on most crucial issues at the talks, UNITA is merely gaining time until it convinces itself that its forces on the ground can take action likely to influence the course of the negotiations.

In that context, the FAA believe that UNITA forces should withdrawn from all positions occupied by force after the elections and be confined to areas to be defined, and enlisted in the FAA. Surplus personnel should be demobilized. That is a condition without which no accord can be reached in order to bring about peace and harmony to Angolans.

We are not for war, but if UNITA continues to insist on violence and destruction, we will be left with no alternative but to continue making further efforts and endure a few hardships more in order to expel its forces from the areas they occupy. [end recording] [Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese at 1930 GMT on 6 May in a similar report adds: "The swearing in of the new officers comes in the wake of high level consultations between the president of the Republic and the Defense and Security Council. Accordingly, Army General Joao de Matos has of now a new adviser. He is UNITA General Isidro Peregrino Wambu Chindondo. Lieutenant General Jorge dos Santos Sukissa, Brigadier Francisco Pereira Furtado, (Tonta Afonso de Castro), and General Agostinho Fernandes (Nelundo) were appointed as commanders of the Central, Southern, Northern, and North-eastern Fronts, respectively."]

Government Troops Said Killing Civilians

MB0705102793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] Political genocide is under way in Cuanza Sul Province where the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] are involved in a military offensive. In their devastating action, FAPLA forces are indiscriminately killing alleged militants of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

On 6 May, Eduardo dos Santos' forces raided Mbembwa Ward and massacred eight people—namely, [names indistinct] Alvaro Quissengue, Zeferino Lucas, Domingos Django, and Verissimo Malundo. Six residents of Uige Province, who had recently returned from Zaire, were murdered in cold blood.

Mr. Luis Serafim, secretary for organization of the local committee, Antonio Canha, Peter Matias Filipe, Antonio Jimuco, and Mrs. Sara Kassoma, a member of the League of Angolan Women's Waku Kungo committee, were killed in (Gwandangue) Ward during the first week of May.

Botswana

Bank Report Shows Continuing Economic Downturn

MB0705072093 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The Bank of Botswana report for the annual year 1991-92 shows that Botswana's economy continues to experience a downturn with the gross domestic product falling a further 6.5 percent in 1991-92 compared to 13.4 percent the previous year.

While citing several factors for this downturn, the report states that the most important has been the international recession which particularly affected demands for primary commodities which [word indistinct] effect came from the slackened global diamond demand. Beef exports increased by more than 30 percent and farmers were forced to sell their stock as a result of the drought.

The report says the problems in the Botswana Housing Corporation dampened the construction industry and spilled over to the manufacturing sector. It says both the construction and the manufacturing businesses experienced some closures and loss of employment. The report says increased government expenditure, civil service wage increases, and increased private consumption, coupled with more commercial bank borrowing by the household sector for consumer durables rose by nearly 50 percent. [sentence as heard] The report warns that given the present uncertainty in the diamond industry where [word indistinct] budget deficit and increased expenditure, the country [words indistinct].

Outlook for Diamond Industry 'Gloomy'

MB0405130893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1230 GMT 4 May 93

[Text] Gaborone May 4 SAPA—The outlook for the diamond industry in Botswana was "gloomy" and the country "was now entering a critical phase", the 1992 Bank of Botswana annual report, issued in Gaborone on Tuesday said.

"Even prior to the imposition of the quota on diamond exports, the need for macro-economic adjustment was

becoming more and more compelling. The current macro-economic imbalances in Botswana are expected to intensify while the full impact of the quota on diamond exports is felt in 1993, and beyond," the report said.

The report criticized the government for not being prudent enough and said: "The thrust of adjustment would have to fall on ways and means of curtailing government expenditures, recognising that the scope for raising additional government revenues in Botswana is very limited."

The increase in private consumption and household sector credit caused great concern, the report said.

Lesotho

Department Announces Reduction in Tax Rates

MB0205191793 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] The Income Tax Department has reduced tax rates by 13 percent for the 1993-94 financial year. The deputy commissioner, Mr. Kubego Longwase said top income earners' taxes have been reduced from 53 percent to 40 percent, while employees earning up to 500 maloti are not taxed at all.

He said taxes are reduced for everyone, including traders and doctors. Mr. Longwase said unmarried people earning over 520 maloti are taxed 50 lisente, while married ones are charged only when they earn more than 700 maloti.

He said Lesotho citizens are taxed higher only when they earn over 1,000 maloti, and nonresidents 20 percent.

Mozambique

Dhlakama Breaks Off European Visit

MB0605200093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama has interrupted his scheduled visits to the Netherlands, France, and Portugal. According to the Radio Mozambique correspondent in Washington, some European countries' leaders have said they will only receive Dhlakama when Renamo officials return to Maputo to join the commissions established within the framework of the Rome Peace Accord. Renamo officials to the Supervision and Control Commission left Maputo for Maringue [Renamo headquarters], alleging lack of logistical support from the government.

However, the Embassies of Portugal, France, and the Netherlands in Maputo told Radio Mozambique that the Renamo leader was not scheduled to visit the three countries.

Afonso Dhlakama has returned to Maringue after visiting the FRG.

UN's Ajello Leaves For Maringue

MB0705113593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] Aldo Ajello, special representative for the UN secretary general in Mozambique, left this morning for Maringue where he will meet with Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance. Ajello, who will return to Maputo today, is accompanied by representatives of the UN Development Program, the UN Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF, and the World Food Program.

Poll: Election To Produce Frelimo Victory

MB0605124793 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] An opinion poll conducted in the Mozambican capital, Maputo, indicates that if multiparty elections were held now, the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party would win more votes than any other party, but would not have an overall majority in parliament. The poll, conducted by the private company, Just Inform, gives Frelimo about 40 percent of the votes and the former rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] organization slightly less than 15 percent. Nearly 12 percent of those polled, said they would vote for a coalition of opposition parties, 34 percent either gave no response at all to the question or said they had not made up their minds.

The poll was taken among 500 people who come from different parts of Mozambique, but who are now residents in Maputo. Under last October's peace agreement between the government and Renamo, elections were to be held in October this year, but UN officials now believe they would have to be postponed until at least June of next year.

Chissano Receives Lonrho's Rowland 6 May

MB0705113693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano says the meeting he held in Maputo on 6 May with Tiny Rowland, executive director of British multinational Lonrho [London Rhodesia], could result in progress being made by the Supervision and Control Commission of the Mozambique General Peace Accord. Chissano disclosed this at a brief meeting with journalists after opening Alvorecer [Dawn], a new association that will assist and reintegrate Mozambican displaced persons and refugees. The organization will provide moral and material support to Mozambicans in that category and will take part in the reconstruction of schools and hospitals destroyed by the war.

Nordic Countries Pledge Assistance

MB0605115093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] The Nordic countries have pledged to contribute substantially toward the Mozambican peace process and the country's long-term construction and democratic development. Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and Norway have stressed that they support the demobilization of government and Mozambique National Resistance troops. Their stand was taken at a recent meeting of development ministers from Nordic, regarding assistance to developing countries. The meeting, which was held under the auspices of Sweden, analyzed the situation in southern Africa, particularly in Angola and Mozambique.

Namibia

Government Signs Petroleum Exploration Agreement

MB0705085693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] Namibia has signed an off-shore petroleum exploration license agreement with Shell and Engen. The agreement covers the Kudu Gas Field off southern Namibia. Shell has a 75 percent interest in the license. Namibian Mines and Energy Minister Andimba Toivo ya Toivo says an investment of at least \$1 billion will be required to bring the gas field into production. He says potential users will have to invest similar amounts to establish industries to utilize the gas.

Swaziland

King Hints at July Elections

MB0705085293 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 May 93 pp 1, 32

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Elections May Be Postponed to July"]

[Text] Elections may now be postponed until July, His Majesty King Mswati III hinted yesterday.

Addressing SADC [Southern African Development Community] ministers and delegates at the Royal Swazi Sun Convention Centre the King said the general elections are to be held at the end of next month or early in July.

He was officially opening the first SADC Regional Ministerial Seminar on the Development of the National Construction Industries.

Until now government has always indicated that elections would be held in the first half of the year which ends in June.

The King told the ministers and delegates that as a result of the global changes, he saw it fit to modify the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] system of government which was introduced by King Sobhuza II.

His Majesty said in view of the fact that some of the global changes are worthwhile and some are not, he found it fit that there should also be some political changes here. He said modifying the Tinkhundla System of government was meant for this country to keep abreast with the global political changes.

The King said it is against this background that he then commissioned two committees to gather the views of the people on how they wanted the system to be changed.

His Majesty said people responded positively to the committees, such that some of their recommendations are presently being implemented.

"It is my hope that the elections for a new government will be held before the end of next month or early in July," the King told the conference.

The King said while modifying the political situation in the country, he is also concerned about the improvement of the economy.

Without a strong economy even a country with a good political system cannot enjoy peace and stability. The King said economy and politics should go together for a country to enjoy peace and stability.

His Majesty said it is in this vein that government is presently improving the private sector.

Pudemo Commends Catholic Church on Involvement

MB0605114593 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 6 May 93 p 4

[Report by Thulani Mthethwa: "Pudemo Commends Catholic Church"]

[Text] The People's United Democratic Movement (Pudemo) has commended the Catholic church for taking part in the democratisation process in Southern Africa.

This was said by the secretary general of the movement, Mr. Dominic Mngomezulu, in an interview yesterday.

He said Pudemo had wondered why churches which form the centre of the society were turning a blind eye and a deaf ear to the political problems faced by the people of God.

"If there is injustice we expect the church to stand and march alongside the people in protest against a system which undermines the will of God by governing them with unjust laws.

"We are saying that the church has been vocal and continues to be vocal in such countries like South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Malawi and Nicaragua," said Mr. Mngomezulu.

He said Pudemo believes that the church can also play a major role in activities aimed at defending the gains of the revolution.

"We are aware that as a result of an old tradition of intimidation, repressive laws and oppression meted on our people during the illegal repeal of the independence constitution in 1972, most church members feared that they should not partake in party politics," added Mr. Mangomezulu.

He said churches together with other sections of the society should join hands in compelling the illegitimate government to accede to the will of the majority.

Over 4,000 Tonnes White Sugar Imported

MB0605114393 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 6 May 93 p 2

[Report by Nkululeko Dlamini: "SD Imports Over 4,000 Tonnes of Sugar From SA"]

[Text] More than 4,000 tonnes of white sugar has been imported from South Africa to meet local demands.

This follows an agreement reached between the Swaziland Sugar Association (SSA) and the South African Sugar Association.

In a statement, the SSA said: "During the month of April and May, there was a shortage of white sugar in the country due to unexpected demands for white sugar from local industrial users.

"The marketing department has however, been very swift in finding a solution to the shortfall.

"Through an arrangement with the South African Sugar Association, it has been possible to bring into the country, from Durban, 4,000 tonnes of white sugar.

"Were it not for transport delays due partly to road construction between Ubombo and Matsapha, the sugar brought into the country was sufficient to keep all the industrial users going without interruptions.

"The arrangement is for Swaziland to replace the South African sugar in July/August when the latter will be short of white sugar. Starting from 6/5/93 production of 50kg bags of white sugar will start at the Ubombo Ranches refinery."

King Addresses Seminar on Construction Industries

MB0605201393 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1700 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] His majesty the king says economic improvements should be in conformity with political changes. Speaking at the Royal Swazi Spa Convention Center today, the king said if political and economic imbalance is allowed to exist, trouble is bound to emerge too. He told delegates attending the regional seminar of development of national construction industries in southern Africa that in Swaziland more emphasis is put on improving the agricultural sector, which is the country's economic backbone. He urged agriculturists to put into practice their expertise for this goal to be a reality. The king said government is also committed to develop the country's small industry.

His majesty said the country is keeping abreast with global changes, and to accomplish the exercise, two commissions were instituted to gather public opinion on what political direction Swaziland should follow. He briefed the seminar that general elections would be held, probably toward the end of June or beginning of July this year. He said Swaziland found it fitting to improve her political system to be in line with the world changes.

Swaziland has been long aware of the minor role local small scale construction businesses have been able to play in the construction sector of the country's economy. It has also been recognized that government has not done enough to promote an environment in which local constructors can play a proper role in development of the country. The king made this statement when opening a regional seminar for development of national construction industries in southern Africa at the Royal Swazi Spa Convention Center this morning. He said the seminar is vital to the participating countries because of the benefit the countries' economies can gain from the improvement of local construction industries. He said the full participation of local companies in the expansion of the infrastructure means that profits remain available for reinvestment locally instead of being lost to repatriation.

The king called on all southern African countries to be committed in promoting local construction industries, because it is the smaller sized operation that is suitable and willing to take on building projects aimed at improving rural areas. His majesty noted that the building industry is a major employer, thereby easing the serious disease of unemployment affecting all the countries in the sub-region.

He commended all the organizations and agencies which contributed toward the holding of the regional seminar. His majesty later on conferred with the ministers attending the seminar and held talks with the representative of the African Development Bank.

Zimbabwe

Democratic Party Leader Resigns

MB0605163693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The leader of Zimbabwe's Democratic Party, Dr. Emmanuel Magoche, has resigned. Dr. Magoche said he was taking the step because of family and business commitments and because he was disillusioned with (?voters). Dr. Magoche said he would remain a member of the Democratic Party's central committee. He formed the party two years ago after breaking away from the Zimbabwe Unity Movement.

Government Cancels Bulawayo Mayor's RSA Trip

MB0605163593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1225 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Bulawayo May 6 SAPA—The mayor and town clerk of Zimbabwe's western city Bulawayo have had to turn down invitations to a local government conference in South Africa because of pressure to do so from the Zimbabwe Government, reports said on Thursday.

THE CHRONICLE, Bulawayo's daily newspaper, said Mayor Israel Gadhlula and Town Clerk Mike Ndubiwa had accepted invitations to a conference of the institute of town clerks.

They had since been told by Zimbabwean Minister of Local Government Joseph Msika the situation in South Africa was "fluid" and that the government was "wary" of visits there by "senior persons".

In any case, Mr. Msika was quoted as saying, cabinet approval would be needed for the delegation to travel to South Africa.

The city council then decided it was "premature" for Mr. Gadhlula and Mr. Ndubiwa to go, the newspaper said.

The report comes four days after Minister of Foreign Affairs Nathan Shamuyarira visited South Africa for the funeral of African National Congress (ANC) Chairman Oliver Tambo. Mr. Shamuyarira met South African counterpart Pik Botha during his visit.

Two other Zimbabwean cabinet ministers have also visited South Africa for official minister-to-minister discussions in the past year.

Per Capita Income Hits Lowest Levels in 30 Years

MB0505153193 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 Apr 93 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Per capita incomes fall to lowest levels"]

[Text] A sharp decline in the gross domestic product last year has caused per capita incomes to plunge to lowest levels in almost three decades, the Standard Chartered Bank of Zimbabwe has said.

The bank said in its BUSINESS UPDATE release last week that gross domestic product fell by about 10 percent last year, its lowest level since 1987.

As a result per capita incomes fell by 13 percent to less than \$410 per head (at 1980 prices)—the lowest since 1966.

Agricultural value added was estimated to have fallen by 25 percent, the lowest in 10 years, while mining output declined by 8 percent, the bank said.

"The fall in agricultural value added is well below the worst case scenario of 35 percent to 40 percent decline and could well be revised downwards," it said.

Despite the good rains, the business outlook deteriorated during February this year as domestic monetary and balance-of-payments pressures intensified.

Sentiment was also dented by the publication of a clutch of corporate results which ranged from disappointing to disturbing. Poor corporate figures notwithstanding, industrial share prices hardened within the Zimbabwe Stock exchange, the bank said.

Dealers attributed the recovery to a blend of improved sentiment, attributable to rains, and bargain-hunting as investors took a view of potential recovery in stocks such as Hippo Valley and Hunyani as well as an anticipated improved economic performance in the second half of the year.

"Time alone will tell whether this stock market upturn is premature. The probability of significantly tighter conditions in the capital markets during the year exacerbated as some companies, ZimSun [Zimbabwe Sun Hotels] having led the way, to tap the market for new equity, suggests that the stock market recovery will be very slow, with setbacks along the way," the bank said.

Burkina Faso**Special Publication on Human Rights Issued**

AB0605175793 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The BURKINA NEWS AGENCY special publication is out. The special April edition focuses on human rights issues and may be obtained at the agency.

Liberia**ECOMOG Pushing NPFL Beyond Buchanan**

AB0705074093 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 6 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force in Liberia is pushing on against Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels. Slowly, but it seems inexorably, they have been gaining ground. A month ago, they captured Taylor's crucial outlet to the sea, the port of Buchanan. Since then, they have been steadily moving north, while efforts get under way to get the port back to something approaching normality.

Our correspondent, [name indistinct], has just been to Buchanan, he telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] I was in Buchanan yesterday with the United Nations special representative, Ross Mountain, and saw residents returning home from five centers for displaced people, located around the city. However, an outbreak of disease has occurred amongst the remaining displaced population of 10,000.

Within the last three weeks, 36 people have died of diarrhea, malaria, and measles. Doctors in the city attribute the outbreak to poor sanitation and contaminated water. The two centers for displaced people worst hit by the outbreaks are that of (?Flahomo) where people have to sleep in storage tanks and at the Tinkao sawmill. The city water pumping station has also been vandalized. United Nations experts say the stolen parts are expensive and hard to replace. The two Liberian currencies, the Liberty Five note which was put in circulation by the interim government and the JJ which had been the official currency in areas controlled by Charles Taylor, are also legal tender now in Buchanan. At the port, ECOMOG apparently had to remove land mines left behind by retreating NPFL forces and part of the roof of the Catholic Relief Service warehouse was blown off.

Two bridges were also demolished by the NPFL on the Buchanan highway. Along the highway I saw the charred remains of vehicles destroyed during several ambushes following the capture of Buchanan in early April. [end recording]

Mali**Commissioner for Women's Affairs Appointed**

AB0605154593 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 4 May 93

[Excerpt] Mrs. Fatoumata Ndiaye Diakite has been appointed commissioner for women's promotion with the rank of minister. This was decreed by the head of state upon the prime minister's recommendation. Mrs. Diakite is an administrative officer. She was the former minister for public health, social welfare, and women's promotion during the transition period. She has been the government's deputy secretary general since August 1992. [passage omitted]

Nigeria**President Signs Five New Decrees**

AB0605173593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 6 May 93

[Excerpt] Five new decrees have been signed into law by President Ibrahim Babangida. They are Treasonable Offenses Decree, the Teaching Essential Services Decree, and the Teachers' Registration Council of Nigeria Decree. Others are the Federal Colleges of Education Amendment Decree and the Federal Polytechnic Amendment Decree.

The secretary for justice and attorney general of the Federation, Mr. Clement Akpamgbo, explained to newsmen in Abuja today that under the Treasonable Offenses Decree, anybody who acts alone or conspires with anybody in Nigeria or outside, either by word or publication of any material capable of disrupting the general fabric of the country or any part of it, is guilty of an offense under the decree. Such persons shall be liable, on conviction, to be sentenced to death. [passage omitted]

National Assembly Opposes Transition Extension

AB0605133093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] The senators and members of the House of Representatives sitting in joint session decided not to support calls for the extension of the present administration beyond August 27. The resolution was adopted sequel to a motion by Dr. Okey Umeano, a member of Oyi local government in Anambra State. Correspondent Ibrahim Damisa reports:

[Begin recording] [Damisa] [Words indistinct] unanimously opposed any extension of the present administration beyond August 27. In a motion titled, Transition Program Should End on August 27 1993, Dr. Oke Umeano, member representing Oyi Federal Constituency, Anambra State, argued that the military have done their best to correct the country's economic ills. They have also made bold attempts and brought about one well-intentioned innovation in the process to democratize the country's political institutions and governments. But, as Dr. Umeano puts it, the Nigerian

society is still in pains as can be seen in the deteriorating standard of living, inefficiency, and general corruption.

Contributors to the motion cut across party lines. They include Senator Ahmadu Bello Mohamed, representing Adamawa Central; Senator Oba Ahmed, Dr. Bolaru Akintibe, Senator Abeumi, and Mr. Jimmy Oke. NTA News spoke with the mover of the motion, Dr. Okey Umeano, and why he did it:

[Umeano] Actually, the readings from the papers, the magazines, and conversations with my friends, you know, and some comments from the places close to ASOROK [expansion unknown] has made me to believe that something is fishy somewhere.

[Damisa] We also sampled the views of some of the members. First, Senator Bola Djinogbu:

[Djinogbu] If come August 27, for one reason or the other, this program is further extended without the consent of Nigerian people, I am sure I won't be interested.

[Damisa] Alhaji Ibrahima Aliu Guandi.

[Guandi] I listened to the program and discussions held with Mr. President on the television and I heard them saying emphatically that they are going come August 27, and therefore I have no reason to doubt what they say.

[Damisa] Mr. Timba Zida.

[Zida] The consensus is that the military should stick to the transition program and hand over August 27.

[Damisa] The two houses will reconvene separately tomorrow. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

NPRC Reacts to Criticism on Human Rights

AB0605193593 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 5 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Just as Captain Strasser has been celebrating his first year in power in Sierra Leone, his NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] regime has been coming in for some criticism from diplomats. There have been claims that dozens and dozens of politicians, prison officers, and a student leader are being held at Pademba Road Prison in Freetown. It is also being claimed that amnesty for rebels—operating in the south and east of the country—is being violated with rebels who surrendered to the Army being killed. Well, the government has now reacted as Victor Silva reports in this telex from Freetown.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The spokesman of the NPRC, Lieutenant Karifa Kagbo, has said that reports on the killing of rebels after they had surrendered were not only false and baseless, but could be well be calculated to create mischief.

The NPRC spokesman told a two-day workshop on human rights in Sierra Leone, that in similar situations all over the world, one was bound to come across a case or two like this. But he added that as a signatory to the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, everything is done to ensure that rebels who have surrendered are properly incarcerated.

Answering accusations that political prisoners, including a university student, might still be held, Lt. Kagbo said that all 24 former politicians at the Central Prison were released on April the 29th. He added that other prisoners were not political prisoners but were being held because investigations into their cases were still being conducted.

In a speech that demonstrated controlled umbrage, Lt. Kagbo said that Western nations should not pick on countries at will, but should be concerned with basic human rights all over the world. He cited several cases of what he called gross violations of human rights that have not attracted the venom of the West. [end recording]

Togo

Cabinet Meets; Examines Elections, Security

AB0605134293 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600
GMT 6 May 93

[Report on Cabinet meeting held in Lome on 5 May, read by Komlan Mensah Benjamin Agbeko minister of communications and culture—recorded]

[Excerpts] Chaired by General Gnassingbe Eyadema, head of state, in the presence of Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, the Cabinet examined the preparations being made toward the upcoming elections, the economic situation, and security problems.

Concerning the upcoming elections, the preparations are proceeding smoothly. It should be noted that the issuance of voters' cards is under way in the prefectures. On the economic front, the recovery is increasingly felt. The payment of workers' salaries for April will be effected tomorrow, 6 May. [passage omitted]

In the area of security, the Cabinet noted with satisfaction a marked improvement. It is worth noting that the law enforcement agencies have just dismantled a dangerous syndicate of gangsters who have, for the past year, been sowing panic, terror, and mayhem among residents of the capital and elsewhere in the country. In view of the improved situation, the Cabinet decided to change the curfew hours to midnight to 0500, instead of 2200 to 0500.

Furthermore, the Cabinet passed three decrees, the first of which—on the occasion of the nation's independence anniversary—grants a remission of sentence by three-fourths to some 200 prisoners convicted of common crimes and offenses. All persons convicted of embezzling public funds, or of complicity in or receiving monies from such embezzlement, or of murder are excluded from this remission of sentence. [passage omitted]

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